

THE JOURNAL DEPARTMENT  
HAYING been REPLEN-  
ISHED with a large as-  
sortment of the latest European  
and American NOVELTIES,  
we are prepared to execute  
orders for FANCY WORK with  
promptness and despatch, and at  
very moderate rates.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE

# The China Mail.

THE HONGKONG CHINA MAIL  
號日字第  
(HONGKONG) (W. T. Y. P. Co.)  
ISSUED DAILY.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS:  
Five Dollars per Annum, in Advance.  
Single Copies, 10 Cents.  
Including postage.

Established February 1845.

No. 10,768

號一廿月八年七十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.

日四初月八年四丁

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

## Business Notices.



922 Sold by LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., G. GRAULT, at Thomas's Grill Room, and all Retail Stores.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have this Day REMOVED Our  
Offices from "Victoria Buildings,"  
Queen's Road, to the Upper Floor of  
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s  
Premises, PRATA CENTRAL.  
PALMER & TURNER,  
Architects, &c.  
Hongkong, August 30, 1897. 1733

**WANTED,** at once, LODGING (One  
Comfortable Room) in Town for  
a GENTLEMAN.  
Address, "M. R." China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, August 30, 1897. 1730

**NOTICE.**  
THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALE-  
DONIAN GOLD MINING CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE GENERAL AGENCY of this  
Company has THIS DAY been  
TRANSFERRED to Messrs. LUTGENS,  
EINSMANN & Co., Successors in Busi-  
ness of Messrs. SCHEELE & Co.  
R. CHATFIELD WILCOX,  
Chairman.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1706

**NOTICE.**  
WE have this Day Established Our-  
selves as GENERAL MERCHANTS  
and COMMISSION AGENTS.  
Mr. G. ATZENROTH will SIGN the  
FIRM, and Mr. L. LAMBOTTE has been  
Authorized to Sign per Procuration.  
LUTGENS, EINSMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1705

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned have AGREED to  
LIQUIDATE the FIRM hitherto  
existing under the Style of  
SCHEELE & CO.  
and have nominated Mr. GUSTAV ATZEN-  
ROTH of Hongkong, and Mr. RICHARD  
ABESSER of Hamburg, to act as LI-  
QUIDATORS, either of whom is authori-  
zed to Sign SCHEELE & Co. in LI-  
QUIDATION, adding his name.

ALFRED SCHEELE,  
RICHARD ABESSER,  
GUSTAV ATZENROTH.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1704

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned beg to Notify their  
Customers that on the 1st of the greatly  
increased cost of FLOUR, the Price of  
BREAD will be raised from SEVEN to  
EIGHT CENTS per lb. from the 1st of  
September.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
General Managers,  
HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, August 24, 1897. 1696

**HONGKONG BAKERY.**  
MR. DONALD MACDONALD, Proprietor,  
begs to Notify his Customers that in  
consequence of the enhanced cost of Flour,  
the Price of BREAD will be raised, from  
1st September Next, to EIGHT CENTS  
per lb.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1897. 1702

**CHUN QUAN KEE,**  
DEALER IN SILKS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
TORY, SANDALWOOD, CANTON BLACK-  
WOOD, LACQUERED WARE and all kinds  
of Canton, &c., &c.  
Gold and Silver Models received from Foreign  
Exhibitions.  
SAI HING STREET, CANTON. 261

**AMERICAN SYSTEM**  
OF  
DENTISTRY.  
30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**CHADWICK KEW.**  
(Late of Paris & Lyons).  
Hongkong, July 18, 1897. 1698

**H. F. GARMICHAEL**  
Qualifying Engineer and Surveyor,  
12, PRATA CENTRAL.  
REGS to announce that from this date  
he has taken office as a Surveyor in the  
Survey Department of the Government.  
He is prepared to undertake all kinds of  
Surveying and Engineering work.  
English and Chinese.

**GINS.**  
NICHOLSON'S Old Tom ... .. \$7.00  
Do. DRY GIN ... .. \$7.00  
JAS. COOPER'S SUPERIOR LONDON Old Tom ... .. \$8.00  
Do. Do. Do. UNSWEETENED ... .. \$8.00  
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.  
Telephone 75, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD, 1896

**ASK FOR FERGUSON'S**  
**P. & O.**  
SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD  
HIGHLAND WHISKY.  
FERGUSON'S  
**SPECIAL CREAM**  
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.  
These are the finest productions of Scotland;  
devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.  
THE CREME DE LA CREME OF  
WHISKIES.  
PURE AND MILD.  
Sole Importers,  
**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

**THE**  
**HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT  
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS:  
NEW APPOINTMENTS,  
REFRIGERATOR.  
NEWLY FURNISHED  
MUSIC ROOM,  
READING & WRITING ROOM,  
SMOKING ROOM.  
MATRON IN ATTENDANCE FOR LADIES.  
1403

**NOTICE.**  
IMPORTANT information for Engineers,  
regarding NOMINAL and LIQUIDATED  
HORSE POWER; Full Particulars of which  
is given in a Pamphlet, titled, "In Mon-  
ition, JAMES WATT, Engineer." To be  
had from W. BREWER & Co., Hongkong.  
Price 2s. - Fulmer Brothers.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1897. 1724

**PIANOS FOR NOTHING?**  
Not! But those requiring them on  
hire have them during this month VERY  
CHEAP from  
W. ROBINSON & Co.  
Several good Grands at the price of  
Cottages, or less even, warranted for the  
Climate. 60 NEW PIANOS are on the way,  
and our place, large as it is, is full; so our  
easy is buyers' opportunity.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1897. 1698

**CEMENTIGHT.**  
A PAINT, non-conductor of Heat or  
Cold, impervious to dampness, and  
also Fire Proof.  
Specially Suitable for the Covering of  
Buildings.  
A protection against light and low tem-  
peratures.  
A preserver of all kinds of Timber against  
moisture.  
An indispensable paint for iron bridges  
and every description of Marine, Marine or  
Civil Engineering.  
For further particulars apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, March 12, 1897. 1643

**JAPANESE**  
**FINN AND KUMOR.**  
12, PRATA CENTRAL.  
REGS to announce that from this date  
he has taken office as a Surveyor in the  
Survey Department of the Government.  
He is prepared to undertake all kinds of  
Surveying and Engineering work.  
English and Chinese.

**Kinghorn & Macdonald,**  
Consulting Mechanical Engineers  
and Surveyors,  
CONSTRUCTORS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ALL  
KINDS OF MACHINERY AND  
APPARATUS.  
SPECIFICATIONS, DESIGNS and  
DRAWINGS prepared for all Classes  
of STEAMSHIPS, MACHINERY and  
BOILERS.  
New Work and Repairs supervised.  
Surveys undertaken and Reports prepared.  
Telegraphic, "KINGHORN," Hongkong.  
Telephone, No. 141.  
Postal Address, 17 Prata Central.  
JOHN W. KINGHORN,  
M. A. S. E., M. I. M. E., L. R. L., London.  
DONALD MACDONALD,  
Hongkong, November 6, 1896. 2283

**THE**  
**EQUITABLE**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**SOCIETY**  
OF THE UNITED STATES.  
JANUARY 1st, 1897.  
Assets ... .. \$25,161,239  
Reserve Fund  
(4% Standard)  
and all other  
Liabilities ... .. \$9,145,160  
Surplus & Ex-  
cess ... .. \$9,018,078  
Outstanding  
Policies ... .. \$1,000,000,000  
New Business  
written 1896 ... .. \$28,000,000  
LIFE ASSURANCE is now within every  
man's reach, at a cost which, in the  
result, if no claim arises, is either nominal  
or according to the plan of policy, yields a  
return equal to the best of safe investments.  
For full explanation and illustrations  
apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, August 11, 1897. 1691

**Business Notices.**  
**BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, Ltd.,**  
HONGKONG HOTEL-PRATA.  
SOLE EASTERN AGENTS FOR:  
ALUMINIUM & GENERAL FOUNDRY STEEL, LTD., NEW WAVE ROOFING CO.  
SHOWDON SON'S & Co., "SNOWDRIFT," GEISLER'S STEAM TRAP.  
JEROME & SONS LTD., PAINTS & VARNISHES, TURTON BROS. & MATTHEWS STEEL GOODS  
W. WILSON CORSETT, (SAFETY AND SCANDINAVIAN BELTING).  
Bell's Packings and Jointings are used by the British, French,  
Russian, Italian, Swedish and Spanish Navies, also by  
Principal English, Colonial and South American  
Railway Companies.  
W. JACKSON, Manager.

**BOILER FLUID.**  
PREVENTS CORROSION, RUST AND SCALE.  
FIXES ALL GREASE AND OIL  
THAT MAY GET INTO THE  
BOILER.  
SAVES FUEL.  
CLEANS THE  
WHOLE INTERNAL  
SURFACE OF THE BOILER  
FROM SCALE ALREADY  
FORMED AND PREVENTS  
FORMATION OF A FRESH COATING.  
**ZYNKARA.**  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
SOLE AGENTS 1603

**W. BREWER & Co.**  
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.  
Windsor Magazine (New Volume) ... \$ 3.50  
English Bazaar (Folio Book) ... 1 75  
"England's History" as Related by  
Famous Painters, by A. G.  
Temple ... .. 6.00  
Life of the Queen ... .. 2.50  
Catholic Encyclopedia ... .. 2.50  
1001 Riddles ... .. 0.40  
Jubilee No. British Reader ... .. 0.40  
Everybody's Cyclopaedia ... 0.40  
Scrap Book Curious Facts ... 0.40  
Acving Characters ... 0.40  
Do you know? It not why!!  
A Modern Zoroastrian, by S. Laing ... 2.50  
Human Origin, by S. Laing ... 2.50  
Problems of the Future, by S. Laing ... 2.50  
Mystery of Life ... 2.50  
Queen's Road, Under Hongkong Hotel. 1717

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY**  
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES  
named:-  
FOR STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN DATE  
LONDON ... .. R. R. PHAROS ... .. Noon, 3rd September.  
SHANGHAI & JAPAN ... .. C. T. DENT, M.R.C. ... .. About 4th September.  
SHANGHAI, N'KI  
Kobe & Yokohama ... .. J. COWIE, M.R.C. ... .. About 5th September.  
LONDON, &c. ... .. F. N. TILLER ... .. Noon, 9th September.  
\* See Special Advertisement.  
For Freight or Passage, and further Particulars, apply to  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1897. 1720

**HONG KONG**  
CENTRAL MARKET FOR BEEF-MUTTON-VEAL-SALMON  
**BUTCHERY**  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
**AERATED WATERS.**  
SIMPLE AERATED WATER, SODA WATER,  
LEMONADE, GINGER ALE,  
SARSAPARILLA, RASPBERRYADE,  
LITHIA WATER, LEMON SQUASH, &c.  
OUR WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly-qualified English  
Chemist, and will bear comparison with the best English Manufacture.  
Special terms to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other Large Consumers.  
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager. 1623

**SPARKLING BURGUNDY**  
RED AND WHITE.  
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS ... .. \$24.00  
" 2 DOZEN PINTS ... .. \$28.00  
TRADE MARK.  
H. PRIOR & Co.,  
(Late GANDE, PRIOR & Co.)  
Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
No. 12, Queen's Road, Central.  
1518

**W. POWELL & Co.**  
EX-S. S. CANDIA.  
NEWEST SPECIALITIES IN  
LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES,  
(WHITE AND COLOURED).  
DOLLARS OFF! HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.  
W. POWELL & Co.  
Hongkong, August 11, 1897. 1691

**Business Notices.**  
**A SPECIALITY**  
**DEFYING COMPETITION,**  
**AMERICAN CHEWING GUM.**  
AN ELEGANT CHEW,  
PROMOTES DIGESTION,  
RELIEVES DYSPEPSIA.  
WATKINS & Co., APOTHECARIES' HALL.

**Green Island Cement Company**  
Limited.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
PAVING BRICKS  
TILES  
DRAIN-PIPES  
FIRECLAY  
WORKS, GREEN ISLAND, MACAO.  
DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, HONGKONG.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**  
CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS  
are requested to send in a STATE-  
MENT of BUSINESS, CONVEYED  
1897, on or before the 15th September, on  
which Date the Accounts will be CLOSED.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. L. ROSE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1697

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE.**  
A CERTIFICATE of 55 SHARES of the  
New Issue numbered 28289/28323,  
standing in the Register of this COMPANY  
in the name of JACOB BENJAMIN ELIAS  
having been LOST, Notice is hereby given  
that a Duplicate Certificate for the said 55  
Shares will be issued one month hence and  
that the Original Certificate, unless pro-  
duced within that period, will thereafter  
be held by the Company as null and void.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1897. 1643

**THE CHINA & MANILA S. S. CO.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE.**  
A CERTIFICATE of 11 SHARES numbered  
3308/3373, standing in the Register  
of this COMPANY in the name of ELLIOT  
BUMP TOMES having been LOST, Notice is  
hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate  
for the said 11 Shares will be issued one  
month hence and that the Original Cer-  
tificate, unless produced within that period,  
will thereafter be held by the Company as  
null and void.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1897. 1642

**THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE.**  
A CERTIFICATE of 10 SHARES numbered  
71/81, standing in the Register of  
this COMPANY in the name of ELLIOT  
BUMP TOMES having been LOST, Notice is  
hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate  
for the said 10 Shares will be issued one  
month hence and that the Original Cer-  
tificate, unless produced within that period,  
will thereafter be held by the Company as  
null and void.  
GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1720

**DAKIN, ORUCKERHANK & Co., Ltd.,**  
**IN LIQUIDATION.**  
FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE  
COMPANY'S ASSETS.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the LI-  
QUIDATION of the above Com-  
pany having been completed, the LIQUID-  
ATOR will Distribute the Balance Assets of  
the Company amongst the Registered  
Shareholders in the proportion of 75 cts.  
per Share.  
Up on presentation of Share to the Liquid-  
ator for Distribution at his Office, on or  
after 10th August Instant, each SHARE-  
HOLDER will receive an Order on the  
OVERSEAS-CHINESE BANKING COR-  
PORATION in full discharge of the LIQUID-  
ATOR'S duties.  
Dated in Hongkong 11th day of August 1897.

**NOTICE.**  
A CERTIFICATE of 10 SHARES numbered  
71/81, standing in the Register of  
this COMPANY in the name of ELLIOT  
BUMP TOMES having been LOST, Notice is  
hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate  
for the said 10 Shares will be issued one  
month hence and that the Original Cer-  
tificate, unless produced within that period,  
will thereafter be held by the Company as  
null and void.  
GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1720

**DAKIN, ORUCKERHANK & Co., Ltd.,**  
**IN LIQUIDATION.**  
FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE  
COMPANY'S ASSETS.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the LI-  
QUIDATION of the above Com-  
pany having been completed, the LIQUID-  
ATOR will Distribute the Balance Assets of  
the Company amongst the Registered  
Shareholders in the proportion of 75 cts.  
per Share.  
Up on presentation of Share to the Liquid-  
ator for Distribution at his Office, on or  
after 10th August Instant, each SHARE-  
HOLDER will receive an Order on the  
OVERSEAS-CHINESE BANKING COR-  
PORATION in full discharge of the LIQUID-  
ATOR'S duties.  
Dated in Hongkong 11th day of August 1897.

**NOTICE.**  
A CERTIFICATE of 10 SHARES numbered  
71/81, standing in the Register of  
this COMPANY in the name of ELLIOT  
BUMP TOMES having been LOST, Notice is  
hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate  
for the said 10 Shares will be issued one  
month hence and that the Original Cer-  
tificate, unless produced within that period,  
will thereafter be held by the Company as  
null and void.  
GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1720

**DAKIN, ORUCKERHANK & Co., Ltd.,**  
**IN LIQUIDATION.**  
FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE  
COMPANY'S ASSETS.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the LI-  
QUIDATION of the above Com-  
pany having been completed, the LIQUID-  
ATOR will Distribute the Balance Assets of  
the Company amongst the Registered  
Shareholders in the proportion of 75 cts.  
per Share.  
Up on presentation of Share to the Liquid-  
ator for Distribution at his Office, on or  
after 10th August Instant, each SHARE-  
HOLDER will receive an Order on the  
OVERSEAS-CHINESE BANKING COR-  
PORATION in full discharge of the LIQUID-  
ATOR'S duties.  
Dated in Hongkong 11th day of August 1897.

**NOTICE.**  
A CERTIFICATE of 10 SHARES numbered  
71/81, standing in the Register of  
this COMPANY in the name of ELLIOT  
BUMP TOMES having been LOST, Notice is  
hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate  
for the said 10 Shares will be issued one  
month hence and that the Original Cer-  
tificate, unless produced within that period,  
will thereafter be held by the Company as  
null and void.  
GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1897. 1720

**DAKIN, ORUCKERHANK & Co., Ltd.,**  
**IN LIQUIDATION.**  
FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE  
COMPANY'S ASSETS.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the LI-  
QUIDATION of the above Com-  
pany having been completed, the LIQUID-  
ATOR will Distribute the Balance Assets of  
the Company amongst the Registered  
Shareholders in the proportion of 75 cts.  
per Share.  
Up on presentation of Share to the Liquid-  
ator for Distribution at his Office, on or  
after 10th August Instant, each SHARE-  
HOLDER will receive an Order on the  
OVERSEAS-CHINESE BANKING COR-  
PORATION in full discharge of the LIQUID-  
ATOR'S duties.  
Dated in Hongkong 11th day of August 1897.

**The Old Blend**  
**Whisky**  
of the  
**WHITE HORSE**  
WHISKY  
Bottled by  
Messrs. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central. 1691

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**  
TO AERATED WATER MANUFAC-  
TURES AND OTHERS.  
NOTICE is hereby given that all  
Aerated Water Bottles & Syphons  
bearing the Company's Name and Trade  
Mark are its property solely and that any  
Person using the same or any Person  
purporting to be the Owner of the same  
will be proceeded against as the law directs.  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
for Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1897. 1696

**BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**  
THE Undersigned having been Appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are  
prepared to accept FIRE RISKS.  
Messrs. TATA & Co.,  
M. M. MEHTA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 3, 1897. 1698

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.**  
**SUMMARY JURISDICTION.**  
Scm No. 359 of 1897.  
The TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED, Plaintiff,  
AND  
YAU SAM, Defendant.

**PARTICULARS of a certain VALU-  
ABLE HOUSE PROPERTY Situate  
at SHADEWAT in the Colony of Hong-  
kong, which will be Sold by AUCTION by  
Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES, with the  
Approval of the Registrar of the  
Supreme Court of Hongkong, pursuant to  
the Order made in this behalf and dated the  
18th day of July, 1897, at the residence on  
WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September,  
1897, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.**

All the ERIK or PARCEL of  
GROUND Situate at SHADEWAT in the  
Colony of Hongkong, and being Part of  
the LAND OFFICE as Shaded in the  
No. 201, together with the Building  
thereon known as No. 18, Shaidewan  
Road, measuring on the North 33 feet  
8 inches, on the South 31 feet 8 inches  
and 22 feet, on the West 12 feet, and on  
the East 22 feet and 10 inches.

The above Property is held by the  
Estate of a certain Person who died on the  
1st day of January, 1894, under the Trust and  
conditions contained in the Will of the said  
Person, and the said Property is now being  
Sold by the said Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES  
as Auctioneers and in pursuance of the  
Order of the said Registrar.

Up on presentation of the said Property to the  
Auctioneer at his Office, on or after the 1st day  
of September, 1897, the said Property will be  
Sold by the said Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES  
as Auctioneers and in pursuance of the  
Order of the said Registrar.

Up on presentation of the said Property to the  
Auctioneer at his Office, on or after the 1st day  
of September, 1897, the said Property will be  
Sold by the said Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES  
as Auctioneers and in pursuance of the  
Order of the said Registrar.

Up on presentation of the said Property to the  
Auctioneer at his Office, on or after the 1st day  
of September, 1897, the said Property will be  
Sold by the said Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES  
as Auctioneers and in pursuance of the  
Order of the said Registrar.

Up on presentation of the said Property to the  
Auctioneer at his Office, on or after the 1st day  
of September, 1897, the said Property will be  
Sold by the said Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES  
as Auctioneers and in pursuance of the  
Order of the said Registrar.







Mr. James Troup has been appointed British Consul-General at Yokohama.

The delivery of the French Mails from Europe and Shanghai was begun at 9.58 a.m.

The first batch of griffins sold in Shanghai this season brought good prices—ranging from Tls. 60 to Tls. 210 and Tls. 315.

Rear-Admiral Oxley, we regret to hear, has been hastily summoned to England, intelligence having been cabled to him of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Oxley. He has already left his ship in Japan, and gone home by America.

We hear one of the Nippon Kwaisha's boats goes down to Newcastle (N.S.W.), in ballast, to load Australian coal for Japan. This seems to be a novelty.

A Tokio telegram dated Aug. 29 states that the late Russian Government has been making very large purchases of gold, and this is regarded as one of the principal causes of the present decline of silver. A telegram has been received in Tokio stating that gold worth \$30,000,000 was recently purchased by the Russian Government.

PATENT MUSIC BOXES, Violins (fine models), Mandolins, and Strings of all kinds. Mr. Robinson & Co.

It is reported from official sources in Peking (says the N.C. Daily News) that the Emperor will soon appoint Hui, Governor of Peking and Chief Director of the Tientsin-Peking Railway, to be Director-General of all Railways, North of the Yellow River. This, according to the enemies of Hui Sheng Hsuan-hui, is supposed to be the first step of the Emperor towards taking away the title held by Hui Sheng in order to give it to Governor Hu.

We (New York Maritime Register) learn that arrangements have been made for a new steamship service between New York and China and Japan. The first steamer, the *Albatross*, will leave New York on or about October 15th next. The well known firm of Busk & Jevons, will be the New York Agents, and steamers will run to Yokohama, Higo and Nagasaki, in Japan, and Hongkong and Shanghai, China, with probably a stop at Swatow in the Red Sea. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire will represent the line in Japan and China.

Trin Niungo correspondent of the N.C. Daily News writes:—The opening of the silver mines in the Peking district is still being strenuously opposed. The demonstration organized by the people who lived in the village around the 'precious' hill was such that the officials were unable to cope with it; nor have they yet mastered sufficient courage to brave the opposition. There is a minority amongst the natives who would be glad to have the mines started, but they were forced, under the penalty of having their houses destroyed, to join the hostile demonstration a few weeks ago. *Enghien*, as usual, is assigned as the reason of this opposition.

Since the late war the Governor of Kiangsu has put a new tax into force upon all rice merchants to make up certain deficiencies of the provincial treasury. The new tax was originally to be enforced only for three years, commencing from the 11th moon of the 20th year Hsing-hui, October, 1894. The head of the rice guild in Shanghai recently petitioned the Board of Revenue that the tax should be stopped in October of this year when the fixed period expires. The present Governor of the province, however, has decided to continue the tax, on the plea that it is necessary for the maintenance of the foreign-drilled troops who have been disbanded if the tax is discontinued. We should say that the sooner it is discontinued the better.—*China Gazette*.

According to a Peking native despatch through H.E. Li Hung-chang, dated by right of seniority in rank always excepting the Prince Kung and Ching, hold the chief directorship of affairs at the Taungli Yamen, it is not at all, and the old statesman actually is relegated to a back seat by his enemies. Of course, Prince Kung, as President of the Board of Ministers, is still a powerful figure, but after him, and the one who really has the direction of the policy of the Foreign Office, is the Manchou Assistant Grand Secretary Jung Lu, President of the Board of War and Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie. He is, moreover, an immense favourite of the Emperor, who greatly admires his really brilliant talents. Anything that the Assistant Grand Secretary Jung Lu recommends to the Throne is never vetoed by the Emperor. Had it not been for this officer Li Hung-chang's name would have been more potent in the Councils of the Taungli Yamen. By the death of the late Li Hung-tao, the vacancy in the Grand Council will probably be filled by Jung Lu.—*N.C. Daily News*.

It is reported from Peking that an expectant Duke of Chihli, of the name Li Kuang-nan, has been recommended to the Throne by Viceroy Wang of that province as a bidder for the job of building a branch railway in Kiangsu province, connecting with Tientsin, the main object being to carry the enormous quantities of the annual tribute rice of Kiangsu and Chihling to Peking by rail. There is also a very large overhead and sea trade between these provinces which the new railway expects to quadruple in three years from its inauguration. Li Kuang-nan has given the necessary proofs of substantiality to the Board of Revenue, by showing bonds for thirty-two large native banks in Peking, guaranteeing to furnish Tls. 7,000,000 for the proposed branch railway.—Over sixty villages, outside North Tientsin and containing some 80,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed by floods and the people driven or forced to flee. Those belonging to villages nearest the city have been allowed by the local authorities to shelter, as best they can, on the city walls, with barely any covering overhead against the pitiless rain. The distress of these people is most pitiable, and public-spirited and philanthropic Tientsin gentry are actively assisting the authorities in procuring food for these famished people. A large number of the streets of the Peking nobles in the district have also suffered severely.—*N.C. Daily News*.

Hi-ko—What is good for the toothache? Wicks—I don't know, and I don't want it. I hate the toothache too much to want to find anything that is good for it.

Wouldn't Work—Wayback: 'What's that you've had two years ago, Mr. Wayback?' 'Wayback: 'That's my son's little mule. Just wanted to see how many miles it would plough this field. So I disfigured it a little; for this day, and a fine day.'

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to THE 'CHINA MAIL'.)

LONDON, 20th August, 1897.

**THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF CORN.**  
An agitation has arisen in France against the corn duties, owing to the rise in the price of bread.

A Hungarian official estimate calculates that there will be a shortage of fifty million metric hundred weights in the world's wheat harvest for 1897-8.

## ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of Sir H. Evelyn Wood as Adjutant-General and of General Sir George White as Quartermaster-General are officially announced.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The position of the Eastern question is very complex, and changes daily.

Lord Salisbury has made a fresh proposal, that Great Britain, France and Russia shall guarantee the indemnity loan, and undertake the control of certain revenues. Greece replies that she is unable to state what revenues she can assign as a guarantee of the loan, inasmuch as the amount of the indemnity is not fixed.

## CRISTE.

The Cretan Assembly has resolved to favour immediate autonomy.

(Le Courrier de Saigon.)

## PRESIDENT FAURE IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, August 24.

At a banquet last night, the Czar said that the President's visit and the sentiments that had been aroused would bind the two countries of France and Russia. President Faure replied that he had come in the name of France to bind closer the ties which united the two countries.

## WEATHER NOTICE.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 31st at 11.20 a.m. A low pressure area seems to be moving Eastward over N. Korea with a considerable fall of the barometer. Wind variable, but with a little change has occurred, pressure remaining high over S. China and near normal in the South. Forecast:—light S.E. or varying winds; fair.

## DR MUIRHEAD'S JUBILEE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

A Committee of gentlemen, appointed by the Shanghai Missionary Association, waited upon Dr Muirhead yesterday afternoon, and presented him with an illuminated address, handsomely bound in morocco. The presentation was made by Mr C. Thorne. He spoke in well-chosen terms of Dr Muirhead's long period of residence in Shanghai, of the many valuable services he has rendered the community, of his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and especially of his earnestness and fidelity as a preacher of the Gospel. The illuminated address, which was presented to him with an illuminated address, handsomely bound in morocco. The presentation was made by Mr C. Thorne. He spoke in well-chosen terms of Dr Muirhead's long period of residence in Shanghai, of the many valuable services he has rendered the community, of his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and especially of his earnestness and fidelity as a preacher of the Gospel.

The Committee had the privilege of seeing the beautiful scrolls presented by the Chinese to Dr Muirhead. The scrolls, which were presented to him with an illuminated address, handsomely bound in morocco. The presentation was made by Mr C. Thorne. He spoke in well-chosen terms of Dr Muirhead's long period of residence in Shanghai, of the many valuable services he has rendered the community, of his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and especially of his earnestness and fidelity as a preacher of the Gospel.

Understand (to assistant)—Policemen is considered, but even a good thing can be overdone. James. These are times when a courtesy is better omitted than given. Assistant—When, sir? Under-taker—In such cases, for instance, as that of Mrs. Lettwin, who came in just now and said she had been to the funeral of Mr. Lettwin. You were polite in asking her to call again, but a trifle overzealous, James—just a trifle.

The *Toyo Keizai Shimpou* (the *Eastern Economist*) has an editorial on the recent fall of silver in its last issue, the gist of which the *Japan Times* reproduces. The recent fall of silver was not expected at the time when the gold system was decided on. It is, therefore, attracting much journalistic attention, and we find not a small number of writers who appear to fear that it may prove so injurious to the gold standard as the gold standard as to make it altogether impracticable. None holding enlightened ideas share such a view. The fall of the white metal can have on the gold currency no other effects than these—First, causing a certain amount of hoarding of silver to some forward to be exchanged, and secondly, causing thereby some loss to the Treasury. Touching the first point the *Keizai Shimpou* believes that, at all events, the amount of silver the authorities will have to exchange upon the realization of the gold system, will not exceed 100 million yen, the probable reimportation of gold from the Straits Settlements, India, Hongkong, and other places included. Proceeding to speak of the loss the Treasury will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however, will be counteracted by a gain to the Treasury on the minting of subsidiary coins, likely to amount to no less than several millions yen, and will ultimately leave only five million yen of loss at the most. Actually, concludes the *Eastern Economist*, the disadvantage will be far short of that, it being quite probable that the loss of 13 million yen will not be forthcoming, as the authorities will have to face, our contemporary says that at the present rate of exchange, 100 million yen exchanged there will be a loss of 13 million yen, which, however,











## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE SMITH & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. GUY & CO., 37, Watlington, E.C. BARNARD & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYNARD, FAYRE & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange Batelière. NEW YORK:—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST Office, 22, West 23rd Street. SAN FRANCISCO:—American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney. OCEANIC:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE AUSTRALIAN CO., Melbourne. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & KELLY & WAHNE, Ltd., Singapore. CHINA:—MCCOY, A. D. O'NEILL, Amoy, N. HONGKONG & Co., Ltd., Canton, H. W. CHURCHILL, Shanghai, LAN, CHANG & Co., Ltd., Kowloon & Wai, HONGKONG & Co., Ltd., Canton & Hong Kong, and KELLY & WAHNE, Ltd., Singapore.

## INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,433,131.

Authorized Capital, £3,000,000.00. Subscribed Capital, £2,700,000.00. Paid up Capital, £2,687,600.00. Free Funds, £2,601,016.20.

HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept European and Chinese RISKS at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1547

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne A.D. 1714).

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000. CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEEDED £2,900,000. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Society in Hongkong, are prepared to issue Policies against FIRE on the usual terms.

HARRY WICKING & Co., Agents.

PRIMA CENTRAL.

RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.

By Mr. G. TAYLOR.

With WORDS.

[Reprinted from the China Review.]

One of the Best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written.

May be had—Price, \$1—at MESSRS. LAN, CHANG & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. KELLY & WAHNE, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N. MOORE, Amoy.

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS—AUGUST 31, 1897.

Stocks. No. of Shares. Value. Paid up. Closing Quotations.

BANKS. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. 80,000 125 all 100 % prem.—\$332, buyers.

Bank of China & Japan, Limited. 39,950 8 5 2 1/2 nom.

Bank of Communications, Ltd. 1,250 2 1/2 2 1/2 nom.

National Bank of China, Limited. 1,250 2 1/2 2 1/2 nom.

Canton Insurance Co., Ltd. 10,000 250 50 \$177 1/2, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 24,000 83 33 25 \$74, sales and buyers.

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 100 25 \$174, buyers.

Strait Insurance Co., Ltd. 30,000 100 25 \$174, buyers.

Union Insurance Society, Ltd. 10,000 250 50 \$174, buyers.

Yonghe Insurance Association, Ltd. 8,000 100 25 \$174, buyers.

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 100 25 \$174, buyers.

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 100 25 \$174, buyers.

Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 12,500 125 all 215 % prem.—\$333.75, buyers.

China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd. 5,000 60 all \$75, sales and buyers.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 10,000 100 all \$66, sellers.

H.K. O. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd. 80,000 15 10 \$324, sales and buyers.

Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. 30,000 10 10 \$48, sales.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. 20,000 10 10 \$27, buyers.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LIST OF EXCHANGE SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 123.—Aberdeen, Paper Mills Office.

124.—Aberdeen, Paper Mills.

125.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

126.—Anderson, Capt., Praya Central.

127.—Anderson, Capt., Praya Central.

128.—Arnold, Harbort & Co.

129.—Babington, A., Residence.

130.—Bailey's Engineering Agency.

131.—Bock, J. M., Residence.

132.—Bolt Asbestos Co.

133.—Benjamin, Kelly & Potts.

134.—Benjamin, Kelly & Potts.

135.—Bourmann, C., Residence.

136.—Blackhead & Co.

137.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

138.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

139.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

140.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

141.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

142.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

143.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

144.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

145.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

146.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

147.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

148.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

149.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

150.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

151.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

152.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

153.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

154.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

155.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

156.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

157.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

158.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

159.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

160.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

161.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

162.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

163.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

164.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

165.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

166.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

167.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

168.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

169.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

170.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

171.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

172.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

173.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

174.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

175.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

176.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

177.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

178.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

179.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

180.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

181.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

182.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

183.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

184.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

185.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

186.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

187.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

188.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

189.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

190.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

191.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

192.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

193.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

194.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LIST OF EXCHANGE SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 123.—Aberdeen, Paper Mills Office.

124.—Aberdeen, Paper Mills.

125.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

126.—Anderson, Capt., Praya Central.

127.—Anderson, Capt., Praya Central.

128.—Arnold, Harbort & Co.

129.—Babington, A., Residence.

130.—Bailey's Engineering Agency.

131.—Bock, J. M., Residence.

132.—Bolt Asbestos Co.

133.—Benjamin, Kelly & Potts.

134.—Benjamin, Kelly & Potts.

135.—Bourmann, C., Residence.

136.—Blackhead & Co.

137.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

138.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

139.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

140.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

141.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

142.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

143.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

144.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

145.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

146.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

147.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

148.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

149.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

150.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

151.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

152.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

153.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

154.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

155.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

156.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

157.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

158.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

159.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

160.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

161.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

162.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

163.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

164.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

165.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

166.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

167.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

168.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

169.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

170.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

171.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

172.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

173.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

174.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

175.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

176.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

177.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

178.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

179.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

180.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

181.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

182.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

183.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

184.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

185.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

186.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

187.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

188.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

189.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

190.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

191.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

192.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

193.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

194.—Blackhead & Co., Soap Factory.

## Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND £1,000,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2